

TEACHING CHILDREN CONFINED TO HOMES

EXPERIMENT IN DAYTON, O.

That City Takes Lead In Carrying Education to Pupils Unable to Attend Regular Classes

Dayton, Ohio, has taken a position of leadership in carrying public school teaching to children confined to their homes or institutions, and is regarded here as the first city of the state to put this program, of state-wide scope, into successful operation, says the Christian Science Monitor.

The local educators, in taking the benefits of education to the shut-ins, have enlarged upon the state requirements and have extended the work to nearly 100 youths. The work is planned on the theory that the children will eventually be able to return to their regular classrooms.

Requirements for the city schools are taken as a basis for home instruction and allowances are made to fit conditions in special cases. Credits acquired in home instruction are usable in local schools and, it follows, are good in any college that accredits Dayton's high school graduates.

In a few cases where children from out of the city are brought into Dayton's institutions, their instruction has been designed to fit in with the school system to which they will eventually return. Thus far none of the out-of-town schools have questioned the work done under extension teachers.

While the institutional program includes class work, at home the children are given individual attention. Five hours' work is given each child weekly and instructors are paid for the actual time they are engaged.

There are advantages to home teaching as far as progress goes that to some extent counterbalance the handicaps. Children who receive home teaching are hampered by the fact that their weekly allotment of time is only a fifth that given in the average classroom. On the other hand, they get personal attention, which is not available in a large classroom.

Plans for future, aims and ambitions are freely discussed with teachers.

Make Good Progress
It is notable that children who return to schools are able to take their places beside those whose fortunes have allowed them to stay in classrooms. That is true in both grade and high schools, officials affirm.

Teachers who give home instruction must be more versatile than those in the schoolroom, it is pointed out. In the schoolroom specialists instruct in the various subjects but at home one teacher must carry on the work in all lines.

While nothing can be done along the "frills" of the curricula by regular teachers, music and art have been carried to the children to some extent by members of the local staffs voluntarily making occasional visits. Children take great interest in such work.

MONEY FORGOTTEN BUT NOT ALL LOST

Often Safely Invested and Allowed to Stay There Because Safe

One of the common bits of advice to the small investor is to choose a place for his money where he can "put it away and forget it." The vast number who, following this course, buy sound securities and hold them tenaciously, maintains a broad and stable market.

There is an even greater number of those who would rather trust a bank. One of the oddities of finance is the enormous amount of the funds lying unclaimed in banks. In New York banks alone there is more than \$5,000,000 that seems to belong to nobody. Not that there aren't people who want it and try to get it. The law requires that deposits unclaimed for twenty years must be advertised. The publicity always brings a swarm of inquiries, many of them frauds. A sailor named James Sullivan had accumulated a large sum in a savings bank and had never come back to get it. When this was advertised, 142 hopefuls came forward, but none of them were able to prove his right to the money.

The Guaranty Trust company has \$21,511 deposited by one A. Roux, who was lost when the Titanic sank. His heirs cannot be found, although the bank has had to fight several fraudulent claims in the courts.

All of which is pretty good testimony to the year-in and year-out vigilance with which our banks guard the property not only of their stockholders but of their depositors.

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THE BIGGEST BATTLE AMERICANS FOUGHT

Meuse-Argonne Offensive During World War Greatest In U. S. History

"What did you do in the great war, Uncle Sam?" might very well be asked without meaning offense, for the general public has a hazy idea indeed of just what the Americans did. Fragmentary articles by foreign correspondents contained most of the story, but it was scattered. Books and fiction since have contained mazes of facts.

But never has there been anything so definite, in the opinion of army and navy officials, as "The Biggest Battle Americans Ever Fought," an article just published from the pen of Thomas M. Johnson, one of the best war correspondents during the war. The article, which appears in the November American Magazine, confines itself to the Meuse-Argonne offensive, which was buried in the stirring news of the latter part of the war—the fall of Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, and the unrest in Berlin.

But had this offensive taken place at any other time, it would have been heralded as one of the most dramatic stories of the war, and easily the biggest piece of news concerning the American forces. It was, in fact, the unceasing assault of 1,200 hastily trained soldiers, more than half of them in their first battle, upon the strongest and most strategic point of the whole Western front, and defended by a veteran German army desperate because it must hold them to escape disaster. Forty-seven days and nights of unending struggle with some 200,000 casualties of all sorts, which have not ended yet.

That was what it cost to stop trains running through Sedan, says this author.

It was a high price, but when those trains stopped, the German Empire toppled.

FEMININE FASHIONS ERRATIC, SAYS DEALER

A company manufacturing sundries went into the hair-net business about ten years ago and developed a large and profitable trade by good merchandise and strong advertising.

Then Irene Castle bobbed her hair, and one day the manufacturers found themselves with a well-advertised brand of merchandise left on their hands and no market.

Almost across the street from them was a corset manufacturer. The women decided to abandon stays and his plant was without an outlet.

The corset man relieved his situation to a degree by an aggressive campaign on brassiers, girdles and corselettes, if you know what they are. He is coming back.

The hair-net man reported the other day that the sun is again beginning to shine for him. Someone in Paris has announced to the fashion world that the ladies are going back to long hair. Also, the bobbed hair division has learned that the marcel, which retains the curl, will last longer if nets are worn at night. Bobbed or long hair, the hair-net business is returning.

"But you can't tell me that all gambling is done in gambling houses," he said. "When I feel that I want to take a chance after this I will manufacture something that depends on feminine fashion."—Fred Kelly, in the Nation's Business.

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NOTABLE EXHIBIT OF ANCIENT COINS

ALSO OF MODERN MONEY

New Exposition Includes Many Varieties of Exchange Used In All Ages; Even Wooden Money Shown

Media of exchange from the clay tablets of Babylon to the latest transatlantic "radioed" check, bridging a 5000-year gap in the history of the world of money, has been on exhibition recently in New York under auspices of the Chase National bank to thousands of persons.

There were pieces of eight and Spanish doubloons, "rag money" of the California volunteers, John Law's "Mississippi Bubble" money, notes printed by Benjamin Franklin, early Colonial and Revolutionary currencies and even wooden, leather, and rubber money.

The exhibit, covering one of the most comprehensive collections of coins and paper money ever assembled, was under the personal direction of its owner, Farran Zorbe, of Tyrone, Pa., former president of the American Numismatic association and a member of the United States Assay commission.

Beginning with evidences of primitive barter, the exhibit included implement shaped money tokens, clap tablet due bills and metal lump and ring money, all of which relate to more than 1000 years of commercial life before the introduction of coinage. The first coins, it was explained, were made about 700 B. C., from which time coinage has been continuous.

Coin gems from the period of finest art in Greece and portrait coins of the Roman are shown in contrast with the shekel and other coins of Bible mention.

The exhibition was as representative of paper money as of coins. These specimens range from the ear-

liest authenticated note, likewise believed to be the earliest known piece of printing, produced in China in the thirteenth century, to the new design notes of the United States, not yet released for general circulation.

A copy of the \$25,000 check, constituting Colonel Lindbergh's prize for his famous flight from New York to Paris, was shown, and of particular local interest were exhibits of wampum, common to Long Island; the beaver skin trading unit of New Amsterdam; hundreds of private and state bank notes and individuals' scrip of New York.

FOUNTAIN PENS ARE GREATLY IMPROVED

Something of History of These Useful Articles; Materials Used

The earliest experiments in fountain pens consisted of a hollow tube of silver or other metal, the tube being made so thin that it could readily be compressed out of shape and so cause an escape of ink to the nib.

The stylographic pen with a self-feeding reservoir of ink in the handle was patented first in the United States in 1879. Until a comparatively recent time the barrels were made of rubber and composition. These have been succeeded by pyralin barrels. Ninety per cent of the pens manufactured in this country are now using this pyroxylin plastic.

Progressive manufacturers have availed themselves of the chemical genius that created pyralin from a basis of cotton. As a result the market is supplied with fountain pens in varied colors which include green jade and burnt orange. These pens, as a rule, are handsomely executed and the pen points and mountings are of the very best material.

UNRULY TONGUES

In the relationship between thought and its utterance, why should the tongue seem so eager to give away the secrets of the mind?—American Magazine.

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